natic on that sublect, and if there was no corrupt motive it was not a criminal act.

"This is a charge of conspiracy," said Judge Wylie; and he thoroupon read section 5440 of the revised statutes defining conspiracy. He said that there must be two or more persons to conspire. They must have a unison of mind: a common purpose. A man might do something to furt or the objects of a conspiracy without being in it. He may not have been taken into the confidence of the others, may not have entered into an intelligent combination with them. This case afforded an example in the person of Pack. He may have been an active member of the combination, but the court was willing to believe he was not. He seemed to have done nothing beyond the making of affidavits, and it was possible that he was not an active member of the conspiracy, if there was a conspiracy. But Peck was out of the way; he was dead, and his name had been used only as an illustration of the point. The conspiracy was charged to be a combination of intelligent beings to defraud the United States by fraudulent affidavits, petitions, and orders.

The statute of limitations covered with its protection all crimes committed more than three years prior to the finding of the indictment, which was delivered in court on May natic on that sublect, and if there was no cor-

The stainte of limitations covered with its protection all crimes committed more than three years prior to the finding of the Indication. Which was delivered in court on May 20, 1852. The jury could not find a verdict of guilty against the defendants for auything done prior to May 20, 1879. If convicted it must be for what they had done since that date. They might wonder why the court had spent so much time in the investigation of events occurring before that time. A conspiracy was hardly over (the exception being some political conspiracies) made in the dark. A conspiracy might be formed through correspondence. Its formation might occupy some time. That made it difficult to learn and combine the fincis. After learning all the facts, the jury must infer from them whether or not there was a conspiracy. One side had maintained the necessity for presenting the entire chain of evidence. Where there was a multitude of facts, all pointing in one direction, they were like the vanes you knew where the wind was. If there was a disabled, rusty vane, that did not impair the indications of the others. So with the evidence. If there were other facts in the case tending to a different conclusion from the majority of facts, they must be considered, of course, but due rogard must be had to the weight of evidence.

facts, they must be considered, of course, but due rogard must be had to the weight of evidence tone.

Judge Wylle then commented upon the attacks made upon the sufficiency of the indictment. He reviewed the evidence tone in the attacks made upon the sufficiency of the indictment. He reviewed the evidence tone in the attacks made upon the sufficiency of the indictment. He reviewed the evidence tone in the attacks made upon the sufficiency of the indictment. He reviewed the evidence tone in the attacks made upon the sufficiency of the indictment. He reviewed the evidence tone in the attacks made upon the sufficiency of the indictment. He reviewed the evidence tone to be drawn to have controlling influence over everybody in that business. He corrected their estimates and changed their bids. Being in the senate he could not become a contractor. So Miner was business, the corrected their estimates and John Dorsey, secured 130 routes. Bidding separately, they were mutually interested in the bids. Here was a community of interest, Although not a bidder, Senator Dorsey seemed to be the most netive man, not only in preparing the bids, but in carrying out the contracts. If he had a sinister and unlawful view he was as guilty as if he had a contract. It was a matter of no consequence why he did these things, whether from love for his brother and brother-in-law or from self interest. There was evidence of what Miner, Vaile, and John Dorsey did during the succeeding period. It was for the jury to say whether they had a corrupt purpose. If they were attisfed that it was a from self interest. There was evidence of what Miner, Vaile, and John Dorsey did during the succeeding period. It was for the jury to say whether they had a corrupt purpose. If they were satisfied that it was a fraudulent combination, then that made out its phase ter surface to the period fixed by fraudulent combination, then that made out its character anterior to the period fixed by the statute of limitations. Immediately upon S. W. Dorsey's retirement from the senate he took an active interest in the business. An entirely new organization was effected. The jury must determine whether Peck and John W. Dorsey, who then stepped out, were men of straw, and S. W. Dorsey the substance. The government claimed that Peck and John Dorsey still remained in the combination, because they continued to make affidavits. They held contracts in their own names. S. W. Dorsey and Valle, who held no contracts in government clairied that Peck and John Dorsey still remained in the combination, because they continued to make affidavits. They held contracts in their own names. S. W. Dorsey and Valle, who held no contracts in their names, were unable to make affidavits, and the old parties remained in for the purpose of carrying on the business. If it was a lawful business then, it was all right. If Peck and John Dorsey knew it to be an unlawful combination, with a criminal purpose, yet agreed to further its objects, then their going out did not retire them from the conspiracy. That conspiracy did not depend upon the contracts; a person might remain in the conspiracy, although he had parted with his interest in the contracts. The indictment so alleged, but that was a dangerous averment, and was regarded as surplusage. In fact, the evidence was to the contrary. Then everything depended upon the charge by the court. Mr. Wilson of the defendants.

The foreman asked that the jury be furnished with a copy of the charge, but Judge Wilser Milay and the remain asked that the jury be furnished with a copy of the charge, but Judge Wilser Milay and the remain asked that the jury be furnished with a copy of the charge, but Judge Wilser Milay and the remain asked that the jury be furnished with a copy of the charge, but Judge Wilser Milay and the remained and the remained under an Improper statute, and complaining of the erronneous discription of papers, were refused. The ninety-ninth prayer, admitting the right of the jury to disregard the entire testimony of a witness who knowingly swears falsely of a witness who knowingly contrary. Then everything depended upon the character of the combination at that daythe character of the combination at that day—before the twentieth of May, 1879—whether unlawful or not. If the combination ceased after the twentieth of May, 1879, there was no evidence of it, and in the absence of any proof of its dissolution the jury would have a right to presume that the organization formed in April, 1879, continued after the statute of limitations ceased to protect.

The jury must judge of the character of the association after that time by its antecedent

association after that time by its antecedent history. But it was not enough to find the existence of the conspiracy. They must find an overt act committed by some one of the defendants after the twentieth of May, 1879. Difficulty arose at that point, most of the alleged fraudulent petitions (and they bore that appearance upon their faces), were filed before the date spoken of. On route No. 34, before the date spoken of. On route No. 34,-149 a false petition was charged to have been filed on July 10, 1879; but the evidence was that it was filed on April 3, 1879, and it seemed that it was barred by the statute. But kere another question arose; whether the payties interested in procuring an order, in using a false petition filed on April 3, 1879, to secure an order on July 10, 1879, had not committed an act in pursuance of the conspi-racy. There was a statute bearing on that subject, and he should hold to the proposition that a party availing of a false paper to secure an order on a certain day would not be pro-tected by the fact that it had been filed before

The jury must consider the facts in that

Judge Wylie then enumerated other papers Judge Wylie then enumerated other papers corresponding in character to that already commented upon. He believed that there was not a single instance where the papers were filed within the statute of limitations. Mr. Bliss interrupted to say that the affidavit on route No. 41,119 was clearly within the period, but Mr. Ingersoll declared that the description of the paper was fatally defective.

Judge Wylie then turned to the indictment. He said that he was not disposed to attach any weight to the averment that there were fraudulent subcontracts, for they amounted to nothing. He could not see how they resulted in loss to the government. An indictment should set out any overt act as having been done in nursuance of the consultance. been done in pursuance of the conspiracy, and perhaps this indictment was defective in that respect, which was not to be wondered at when regard was had of the labor involved in its preparation. But that fault was cured by acction 1925 of the statutes. For more than a year the indictment had been under constant fire, exposed to demurrers, and to every species of attack which the ingenuity of able counsel could devise, but that fault

every species of attack which the ingenuity of able counsel could devise, but that fault had never been mentioned.

When the court was charging the jury it was not passing upon the validity of the indictment, and could not be called upon to instruct the jury that a certain part of the indictment was defective throughout in that way. It charged Brady's orders with being fraudulent without alleging that they were made in pursuance of the conspiracy. But the same statute cured that defect, and he would hold the indictment to be sufficient as against the defendants, including Brady.

Judge Wylie then turned to the printed prayers to comment upon those not already disposed of in his preceding remarks. Of the sixth prayer of the government, urging it as a suspicious circumstance that Brady allowed pay for increased service to the full limit allowed by law, he said that everything depended upon the strength of the contractor's eath. There never was a law more insufficiently guarded than the law providing for expedition. He did not agree with the government counsel that the contractor's cath should state the number necessary. Otherwise, as Mr. Ingersoll had said, the government might be heavily defrauded. There was no law requiring affidavit, but the practice had gradually spessed into the regulation calling for the affidavit. The affidavit on the Tongue River route was

simply monerous, and Brady did not accept it; but he allowed a liberal compensation— about 57 per mile—for the service. Brady had said that he regarded the con-

about \$37 per mile—for the service.

Brady had said that he regarded the contractors as honest, upright men. He (Judge Wylle) had been strongly impressed with the freedom with which the contractors made affidavits, the liberality with which they were made in their own interests. When a man knew that he could pocket \$10,000 or \$15,000 by changing a few words in an affidavit, it was an invitation too strong for most men to resist. They should have been watched with great vigilance. Brady had for his check a rule based upon the mileage. It was a dangerous rule—an invitation to fraud conducive to perjury, a system upon which no man would conduct his private affairs. And what was the need of the hurry? Why should the mall be forced across the wastes of the Tongue river route to carry the mall to a few soldiers? Why should a route be expedited so as to require a courier to travel day and night—to swim unbridged torrents? It shocked his sense of propriety, of official responsibility. Of course, a man might become an enthusiast, and do such things honestly. Certainly Gen. Brady regarded himself as a rival to his predecessor, and had spoken of the Jowellian policy. It was not in this case, said Judge Wylle, but he had heard it from Mr. Jowell, that his policy was to keep the expenses of the department within the receipts, and that after all seemed to be the true policy. It was extraordinary the length to which men would go in their ideas of government policy. The river and harbor bill was an instance; it had been passed by an immense majority against the will of the people. It was disguating to hear public men talk of "my people" simply because they happen to be congressmen; to hear of them demanding increased services on star routes, and making other demands upon the treasury in the name of the people. Public officers were put in their places to guard the treasury against attempts of that sort.

was taken. When the court reassembled Judge Wylie proceeded to answer such of the prayes for proceeded to answer such of the prayes for the defense as were designated by that side. The jury was instructed that it was their duty to find that there was no conspiracy, if the facts proven could be accounted for by any reasonable hypothesis of innocence based upon the ovidence. A large number of prayers attacking the indictment upon the ground that it had been drafted under an im-proper statute, and complaining of the erro-neous discription of papers, were refused.

The foreman asset that the jury betur-nished with a copy of the charge, but Judge Wylie smilingly said that it was "all in the air;" he had no record of it. If the jury were at a loss in regard to any point of law the at a loss in regard to any point of law the court upon their application would relieve them. The balliffs were then sworn to take charge of the jury, and place them in some retired room without fire light. "Especially fire," said Mr. Ingersoll. [Laughter.] One of the jurors asked how it would be in rogard to sleeping accommodations; and another wanted his dinner. The court said that the jury would be fed and provided with sleeping accommodations in the buildwith sleeping accommodations in the building if they desired to sleep. A copy of the indictment was given to the jury and they retired at 3:45 o'clock p. m. The court then took a recess until ten o'clock this morning, with the understanding that if the jury arrived at a variety before 10 o'clock last pick. rived at a verdict before 10 o'clock last night the court would reassemble to receive it.

HOW TO GET AN OFFICE. The Civil Service Commission's Rules and Regulations for Applicants.

The civil service commission has completed most of its arrangements for beginning the work of examination of applicants for places in the government service. Blank forms of application for admission to the service have application for admission to the service have also been printed and can now be had at the rooms of the commission here, or from the local examining boards. In filling out the form of the application the applicant must state his name and address, his residence and occupation, the place and date of his birth, his citizenship qualifications, his residence and his principal occupation during the five years preceding the date of his examination. He must also, if he has ever before tion. He must also, if he has ever before been examined for or in the civil service, state when and where, when he served, if ever, and how long, and why he left the ser-vice. If he claims preference by reason of military or naval service, he must state when he served, under what commander, and whether he can produce an honorable dis-charge. The applicant must also tell what has been his education, and in what school, academy, or college it was obtained; also, what special experience or capacity he has which he thinks may be useful in the public which he thinks may be useful in the public service, and whether he uses intoxicating liquors to excess, or has any physical dis-qualification for the service. All of these statements must be made under oath, and ac-companied by vouchers as to character, signed by not less than five citizens of good character

and standing.
All applications must be sent by mail to the commissioners, or to the local examining boards, and a record will then be made of the

date of their reception.

The applicant will be served with a notice of the date of examination at least eight days before he will be required to present himself. before he will be required to present himself.

The board of examiners which will sit here
has not yet been selected. It is expected,
however, that everything will be ready for
beginning examinations in this city about
July 11. A member of the commission said
to-day that every mall brings requests for
application forms from persons desiring to
gain admission to the service.

The commissioners and chief examiner
will leave here in a few days for the purpose
of conducting examinations with the local examining boards of the various cities.

Commissioner Eaton will conduct the ex-

Commissioner Eaton will conduct the examinations at Providence, R. I., on June 20, at Boston June 28 and 29, at Burlington, Vt.,

at Boston June 28 and 29, at Burlington, Vt., July 5, at Portland, Me., July 7, and at Newark, N. J., July 10.

Commissioner Thoman will hold examinations with the local boards at Indianapolis June 15; Detroit, June 28; Port Huron, June 20; Cleveland, July 2, and Pittsburg, July 6.

Commissioner Gregory will hold examinations in Chicago, June 19 and 20; Milwankoe, June 22; Buffalo, June 29; Rochester, July 2, and Albany, July 6.

Chief Examiner Lyman has fixed the dates when he will hold examinations with the

when he will hold examinations with the local boards, as follows: New Orleans, June 19 and 20; St. Louis, June 23; Kansas City, June 26; Louisville, June 29, and Cincinnation July 2

About the Size of It.

There is not a dissenting voice to the statement that we have by far the largest stock. Now, we do not pretend to say that all of our goods are less in price than anybody else can sell them for. We do say that they are as low as anybody's, and very often considerably lower, for with the immense outlet we have for goods, is it not reasonable to suppose that by buying in larger quanti. ties than any other house here can use them we can buy cheaper? If we can buy cheaper why can we not afford to sell cheaper? When, however, the price we ask is no lower than others, do you know you get the best in material, finish, and style that is offered at that price? It has become such an ordinary thing to advertise cut prices that we are sometimes at our wit's ends how to announce

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A Yacht Cloth Sult worth 25

A Genuine Secretocker Sult worth 25

A Genuine Secretocker Sult worth 26

A Benglish Secratocker Sult worth 12

A Bourt Flannel Coas worth 5

A Good Cass, or Cheviot Sult worth 12

A Buter Flannel Coas worth 14

A Buter Flannel Coas Worth 15

A Buter Cass, or Cheviot Sult worth 12

A Buter Cass, or Cheviot Sult worth 15

A Flue Bine Serge Sult worth 16

A Flue Corkstrew Sult worth 19

A Flue Corkstrew Sult worth 30

A Flue Corkstrew Sult worth 30

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Buits at \$1.30, worth \$2.50 Suits at 2.00, worth 3.50 Buits at 3.00, worth 5.00 Suits at 4.00, worth 6.50 Suits at 4.00, worth 10.00 For Boys from 12 to 17.

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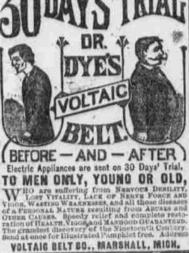
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GONQUEROR Sick Headache, Rheumatism,

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

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At the trustee's sale on the lett of MAY of the assets of the late firm of Blackmar, Ebling & Co. agents for the Chickering Plano in Baltimure, I pur chased some magnificent bargains in new and second hand Planes and Organs. As I was crowded for room before making this purchase, I find myself now compelled to sell these goods at a srifling advance, as I have no room to store them. I will sell for ten days bran new square planes for \$100, worth \$300 uprights for \$175, worth \$350; square grand planes for \$150, worth \$600; new organs for \$50, worth \$600. &c.
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